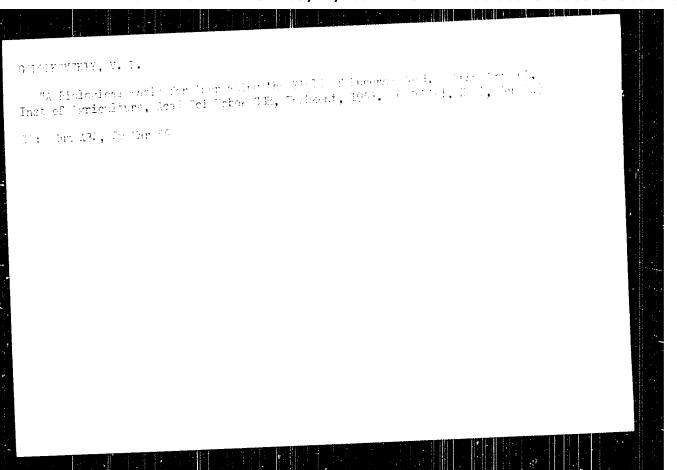D'YAKONOV, I.A; GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.

> Reaction of diazoacetic ester with trimethylvinylsilane
> catalyzed by copper sulfate. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3450-3451
> O '62.   (MIRA 15:11)
>
> 1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
>   (Serine)   (Silane)

OSTROSKEKII, V. I.

    "A Biological Basis for Pest Control in Fruit Culture..."
Inst of Agriculture, Kishinev, ...

... Sov ... 422, ...

BORISOVA, A.G.; BOCHANTSEV, V.P.; BUTKOV, A.Ya., dotsent; VASIL'KOVSKAYA, A.P.;
VVEDENSKIY, A.I., dotsent; GOLODKOVSKIY, V.L.; GONCHAROV, N.F.
[deceased]; DROBOV, V.P., professor; KOROTKOVA, Ye.Ye.; KOSTINA, K.F.;
KUDRYASHEV, S.N. [deceased]; LAKHINA, M.M.; LINCHEVSKIY, I.A.;
MIRONOV, B.A. [deceased]; PAZIY, V.K.; POYARKOVA, A.I.; PROTOPOPOV,
G.F.; SUMNEVICH, G.P. [deceased]; KHAL'ZOVA, K.P.; YUZEPCHUK, S.V.;
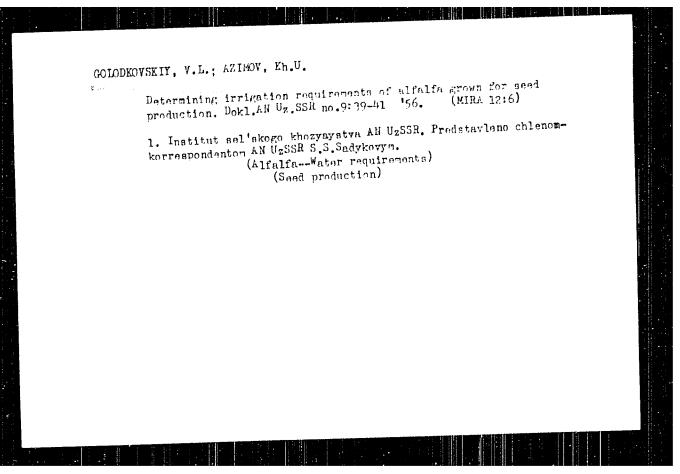KOROVIN, Ye.P., professor, glavnyy redaktor; ZAKIROV, K.Z., professor,
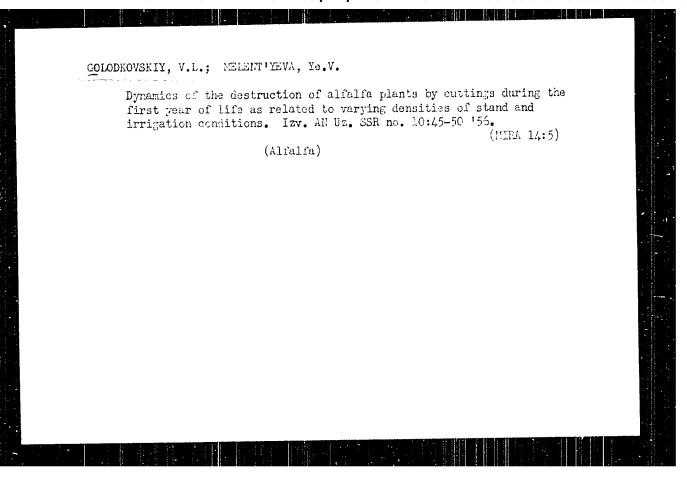redaktor; SHIPUKHIN, A.Ya, redaktor izdatel'stva

[The glora of Uzbekistan] Flora Uzbekistana. Glav. red. E.P.Korovin.
Tashkent, Izd-vo Akademii nauk UzSSR. Vol.3. 1955. 825 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN UzSSR (for Korovin)
    (Uzbekistan--Botany)

GOLODKOVSKIY, V.L.; AZIMOV, Kh.U.

Determining irrigation requirements of alfalfa grown for seed production. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.9:39-41 '56.   (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR S.S.Sadykovym.
(Alfalfa--Water requirements)
(Seed production)

GOLODKOVSKIY, V.L.; MELENT'YEVA, Ye.V.

Dynamics of the destruction of alfalfa plants by cuttings during the
first year of life as related to varying densities of stand and
irrigation conditions. Izv. AN Uz. SSR no. 10:45-50 '56.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Alfalfa)

GOLODKOVSKIY, V.L.; SHAAKHAMOV, K.Sh.

Development of aerial parts and the root system in perennial
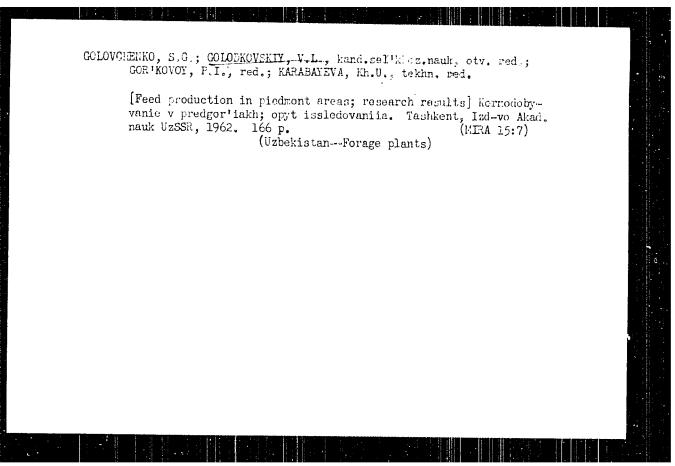grasses. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.1:36-41 '61.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR.
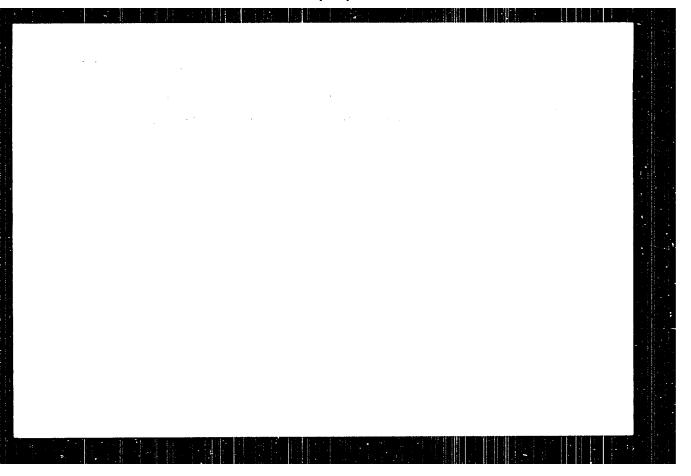   (GRASSES)
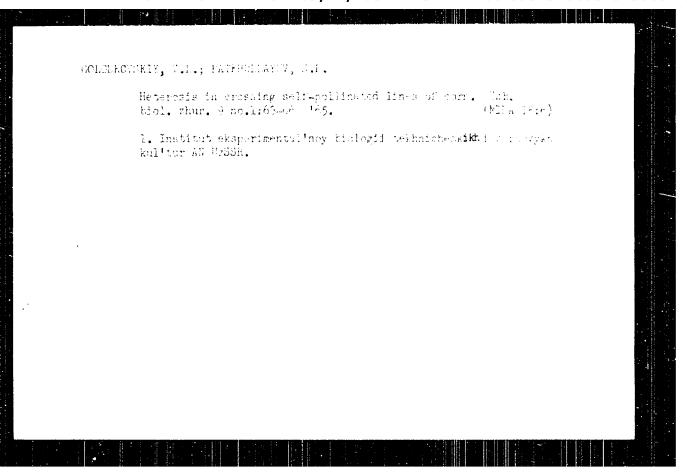
GOLODKOVSKIY, V.L.; POPOVA, Ya.A.

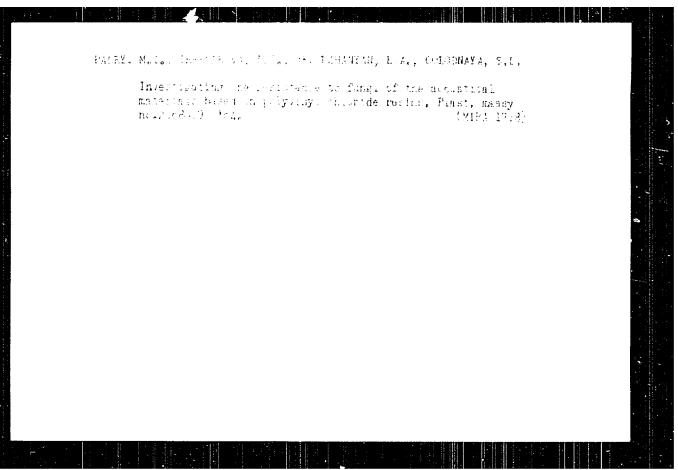In memory of V.S.Shardakov. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.1:77-78 '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(SHARDAKOV, VASILII SEMENOVICH, 1901-1960)

GOLOVCHENKO, S.G.; GOLODKOVSKIY, V.L., kand.sel'khoz.nauk, otv. red.;
    GOR'KOVOY, P.I., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

    [Feed production in piedmont areas; research results] Kormodoby-
    vanie v predgor'iakh; opyt issledovaniia. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.
    nauk UzSSR, 1962. 166 p.   (MIRA 15:7)
                        (Uzbekistan--Forage plants)

GOLESKOVSKIY, V.I.; PATKOVLAYEV, S.I.

Heterosis in crossing self-pollinated lines of corn. Zub.
biol. zhur. 9 no.1:63-66 '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii tekhnicheskikh i promyen
kul'tur AN UzSSR.

PALEY, M.L., Institut ... ... TERENTYEV, L.A., COLODNAYA, S.L.

Investigation ... resistance to fungi of the acoustical
materials based on polyvinyl chloride resins, Plast. massy
no. ... ... red...? 164.   (MIRA 17:2)

FELIK, I.M.; [illegible] , .I.; [illegible] , .L.; [illegible] , [illegible];
[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] of [illegible] from [illegible] waste [illegible] of [illegible]
of [illegible] [illegible].

ISPOLATOV Yu. [author illegible] ... N L O Y L I [...] [...] Inzhener
     podrobnostl.

     New [...] from the Lilkhachev [...].
     [...] no 4 [...]
                                    ([...] 14 7)
          ([...]   es [...] struction)

GOLODNIKOV, L. V.

[illegible]/Univ [illegible] - [illegible]

Annual [illegible] section [illegible] University, in Lgd, [illegible]
[illegible]

West Leningrad U, [illegible], Vol [illegible], No 2, pp 104-140

[illegible] scientific section of Leningrad University took place [illegible] Feb 1952. The Math section was subdivided into math, mechanics, and astronomy; the physics comprised also geophysics. The chemistry section dealt also with cooperation with industry.

[illegible]

GOLODNIKOV, G. V.

USSR/Chemistry – Catalysis

Card 1/1   Pub. 151 – 12/33

Authors   : Dolgov, B. N., and Golodnikov, G. V.

Title   : Catalytic derivation of mixed ketones from primary alcohols. Part 1.-
               Ketonization of an ethyl and n-butyl alcohol mixture

Periodical   : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/6, 987-993, June 1954

Abstract   : Experiments on the ketonization of an ethyl and n-butyl alcohol mixture,
               carried out in the presence of additionally introduced hydrogen in molar
               ratio of 1 : 1 to the alcohol mixture, are described. The effect of the hy-
               drogen addition on the ketone yield and catalyst activity is explained. The
               conditions favorable for such ketonization process and the experimental re-
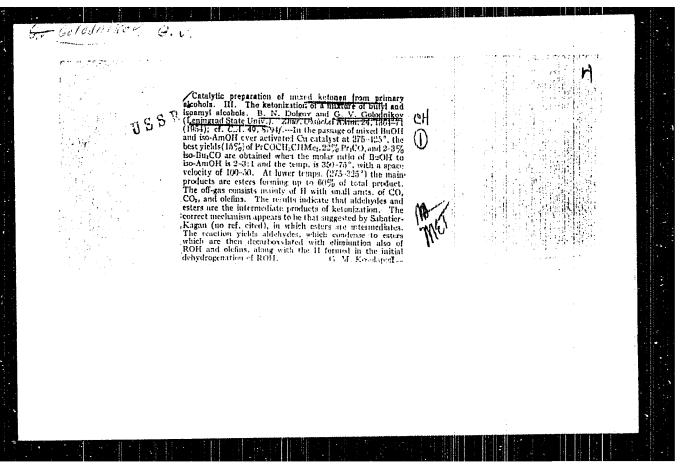   sults obtained are listed. Nine references: 6-USSR and 3-USA (1924-1951).
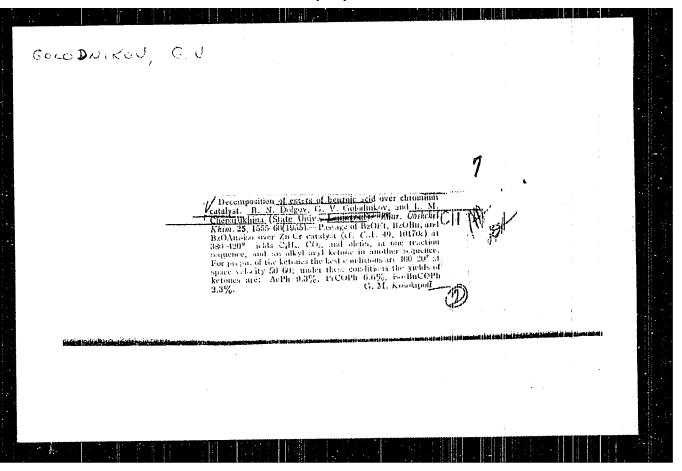   Tables.

Institution : The A. A. Zhdanov State University, Leningrad

Submitted   : December 26, 1953

GOLODNIKOV, G. V.

Catalytic preparation of mixed ketones from primary alcohols. II. Ketonization of a mixture of ethyl and iso-amyl alcohols. B. N. Dolgov and G. V. Golodnikov. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 24, 1159-61 (1954)(Engl. Translation).—See C.A. 49, 12982d.   B. M. R.

USSR.

Catalytic preparation of mixed ketones from primary alcohols. II. Ketonization of a mixture of ethyl and isoamyl alcohols. B. N. Dolgov and G. V. Golodnikov (Leningrad State Univ.). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 24, 1167-70(1954); cf. C.A. 49, 8794f.—Passage of BtOH and iso-AmOH in 2:1 molar ratio over Cu catalyst activated according to directions given by D. and Bolotov (Vestnik Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ. 5, No. 6(1950) at 350° and space velocity 50-150 gives the best yield (18-21%) of iso-BuAc, with 0.6-1% Me₂CO and about 5% (iso-Bu)₂CO. At 375-300° are formed esters in yields near 46%; these include EtOAc, iso-AmOAc, iso-BuCO₂Et and iso-BuCO₂CH₂CH₂CH(Me)₂. The effluent gases from the ketonization contain mostly H, with small amounts of CO₂, CO, and olefins. G. M. K.

Catalytic preparation of mixed ketones from primary alcohols. III. The ketonization of a mixture of butyl and isoamyl alcohols. B. N. Dolgov and G. V. Golodnikov (Leningrad State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 24, 1361-71 (1954); cf. C.A. 49, 3794f.—In the passage of mixed BuOH and iso-AmOH over activated Cu catalyst at 375-425°, the best yields (15%) of $PrCOCH_2CHMe_2$, 25% Pr_2CO, and 2-3% iso-Bu_2CO are obtained when the molar ratio of BuOH to iso-AmOH is 2-3:1 and the temp. is 350-75°, with a space velocity of 100-50. At lower temps. (275-325°) the main products are esters forming up to 60% of total product. The off-gas consists mainly of H with small amts. of CO, CO_2, and olefins. The results indicate that aldehydes and esters are the intermediate products of ketonization. The correct mechanism appears to be that suggested by Sabatier-Kagan (no ref. cited), in which esters are intermediates. The reaction yields aldehydes, which condense to esters which are then decarboxylated with elimination also of ROH and olefins, along with the H formed in the initial dehydrogenation of ROH. G. M. Kosolapoff

GOLODNIKOV, G. V

Decomposition of esters of benzoic acid over chromium catalyst. B. N. Dolgov, G. V. Golodnikov, and L. M. Cheparukhina (State Univ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 1555-60(1955).—Passage of BzOEt, BzOBu, and BzOAm-iso over Zn Cr catalyst (cf. C.A. 49, 10170k) at 380-420° yields C_6H_6, CO_2, and olefin, in one reaction sequence, and an alkyl aryl ketone in another sequence. For prepn. of the ketones the best conditions are 400-20° at space velocity 50-60; under these conditions the yields of ketones are: AcPh 9.3%, PrCOPh 6.6%, iso-BuCOPh 2.3%.
G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.   E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19254

Author : Dolgov B. N., Golodnikov G. V., Glushkova N. Ye.
Inst   :
Title   : Conversion of Tetraethylsilane over a Chromium Catalyst.

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimiyl, 1956, 26, No 6, 1688-1691

Abstract: At 530-600° tetraethylsilane (I) over a chromium catalyst
           in an atmosphere of H_2 is decomposed into triethylsilane
           and C_2H_4. At 600-630° a deep hydrogenolysis ensues with
           the formation of C_2H_6 and Si. Dehydration of I to triethyl-
           vinylsilane is not observed.

Card   : 1/1

GOLODNIKOV, G. V.

Transformation of [illegible]
B. S. Dalgor [illegible]
J. Gen. Chem. [illegible]
lition).—See C.A. 51 18056.

PHASE I   BOOK EXPLOITATION   614

Golodnikov, Gennadiy Vladimirovich, Nizovkina, Tat'yana Vsevolodovna
and Ryskal'chuk, Apollinariya Terent'yevna

Praktikum po organicheskomu sintezu (Practical Work in Organic Syn-
thesis) Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningrad. univ-ta, 1957.   137 p.
6,080 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Leningrad. Universitet.

Ed. (title page): Dolgov, B.N., Professor; Ed. (inside book):
Shchemeleva, Ye.V.; Tech. Ed.: Vodolagina, S.D.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for the use of chemistry students
taking a laboratory course in organic synthesis.

COVERAGE: This manual is presented as a guide to practical labora-
tory work in organic synthesis. It is divided into three parts.
The first part is devoted to general methods and procedures of
laboratory work in this field. Particular attention is given to

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Practical Work in Organic Synthesis   514

fractional distillation, fractionating columns, steam distillation,
reduced-pressure distillation, recrystallization, and the determi-
nation of melting points. Instructions are given for keeping rec-
ords, safeguarding against accidents, what to do in case of fire,
first aid in case of burns, glass cuts, etc. The second part
describes the synthesis of organic compounds. The syntheses are
divided according to types of reaction. For each type of reaction
a few examples are given distinguished one from the other accord-
ing to methods of separation and treatment of organic compounds pro-
duced. The third part of the manual includes supplementary syn-
theses which are given to laboratory students as finals. Every
synthesis described in the manual has been checked and proved many
times over during many years by the faculty of organic chemistry
at the Leningrad State University. There are no personalities and
no references.

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Foreword

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 8/8   BK/ad
                                        9-15-58

GOLOD NIKOV, G V.

7. Catalytic preparation of ketones from a mixture of acetic acid and a salt of alcohol. G. M. Dikartz, G. V. Golodnikov, and Y. C. A. Sov. chem. State Univ. (translated). After Chkalov mixt. of vapor of AcOH, BuOH, over Co-Mn catalyst (c). Vacuum. Dumvianko, Leningrad State Univ., TsOP at 380-500° proc. up to 20% MeCOPr along with 5% MeCO and 30% Pr₂CO. Possible scheme of the formation of ketones are briefly discussed. Formation of MeCOPr probably occurs by condensation of AcH with PrCHO or MeCO. The results for various temp. and reactant proportions (A 1 to 5 1) are tabulated.

G. M. Kovalenko.

Distr: 4TA5

20-5-18/47

AUTHORS: Dolgov, B. N. , Golodnikov, G. V. , and Golodova, K. G.

TITLE: On the Possibility of Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Silicon-Hydro-
carbons (O vozmozhnosti kataliticheskogo degidrirovaniya kremniig-
levodorov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 5, pp. 987 - 989 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There exist no references to this kind of dehydrogenation of sili-
con-paraffins in publications. In reference 1 it is reported that
under the conditions selected there the above-mentioned reaction
with tetraethylsilane did not take place. The authors succeeded
in finding a catalyst (placed at their disposal by Yu. A.Gorin and
S. M. Monoszon) and in determining the conditions of the dehydro-
genation of a mixed tetra-alkylsilane, namely trimethylbutylsilane.
The nature of the above-mentioned catalyst is not mentioned in the
paper. At 550 - 575 $^{\circ}$C 6,2 - 8,6 % yields of trimethyl-1-butenyl-
silane, calculated on the trimethylbutylsilane sent through, were
obtained (table 1). The catalyst is highly stable: neither the
yields of silicon-olefin change nor is silicon deposited on the ca-
talyst. The above-mentioned yields can still be increased by re-
peated passage of condensates over the catalyst, as the latter con-
tain considerable quantities of unchanged trimethylbutylsilane.

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20-6-18/47

On the Possibility of Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Silicon-H...

beside the dehydrogenation, especially at high temperatures (575 -
- 600°C), some side reactions take place which are connected with
the thermal decomposition of trimethylbutylsilane. Of special in-
terest is the formation of tetramethylsilane and propylene which
occurs under splitting up of the C-C bond in the butyl radical. At
the same temperatures a destructive hydrogenation of the formed
tetramethylsilane by hydrogen, produced in the dehydrogenation of
trimethylbutylsilane takes place. Theoretically the following
isomers of trimethylbutenyl-silane are possible: $(CH_3)_3SiCH =$
$= CHCH_2CH_3$ (cis- and trans-forms) (I), $(CH_3)_3SiCH_2CH = CHCH_3$
(cis- and trans-forms) (II), and $(CH_3)_3SiCH_2CH_2CH = CH_2$ (III).
Of these, however, only trimethyl-γ-butenylsilane (III) is known.
The authors did not succeed in isolating the silicon olefin in a
pure state, as the boiling points of all products and of the ini-
tial substance are supposed to lie very close to each other. The
constants of the fraction 109 - 111°C, most enriched with silicon-
-olefin, are in table 2 compared with the properties of the known
γ-isomer (III) and of the initial substance. The silicon-olefin
obtained by the authors apparently is the γ-isomer (I). The ab-
sence of the β-isomer (II) is confirmed by the speed of the rho-
danation of the produced silicon-olefin. Finally the absence of
the β-isomer is confirmed by the production of a stable dibromide

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20-6-18/47

On the Possibility of Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Silicon-Hydrocarbons

of trimethyl-butenyl-silane. A kind of short experimental part
with the usual data is given which is not designated as such. There
are 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION:
    Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov
             (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova)

PRESENTED: August 5, 1957, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Golodnikov, G. V., Dolgov, B. N.,   SOV/79-28-6-21/66
             Propp, L. N.

TITLE: Catalytic Synthesis of Ketones From a Mixture of n-Butyric
             Acid and Ethyl Alcohol (Kataliticheskoye polucheniye ketonov
             iz smesi n.-maslyanoy kisloty i etilovogo spirta)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 8,
             pp. 2097 - 2099 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors showed already in the previous paper (Ref 1)
             that a methyl-propylketone and besides this symmetrical
             ketones, i.e. acetone and dipropyl ketone, are formed in
             in the case of passing of a mixture of acetic acid and n-butyl
             alcohol over a Cr-Mn catalyst. The suggested reaction scheme
             is based upon a dissociation of the primarily formed ester,
             of butyl acetate into aldehydes, their aldol-condensation
             and the further transformation of aldol into methyl-propyl
             ketone. The present paper is a continuation of the experiments
             which .try to synthesize mixed ketones from mixtures of acids
             and alcohols. A mixture of ethyl alcohol and n-butyric acid
             was chosen. This mixture is interesting since the assumed

Card 1/3

Catalytic Synthesis of Ketones From a Mixture of   SOV/7)-28-8-21/66
n-Butyric Acid and Ethyl Alcohol

intermediate product formed in the ketone formation, the
ethyl butyrate is metameric to the butyl acetate which for
its part represents an intermediate product which was formed
in the ketone formation of the mixture of acetic acid n.-butyl
alcohol. Thus the transformations of these esters which are
in the metamerismic ratio are bound to lead to one and the
same aldehydes, i.e. to the acetic- and butyric aldehyde.
Therefore the formation of the same ketones, i.e.of methyl-
propyl ketone, acetone, and dipropyl ketone observed in
the reaction confirms to a certain extent the correctnes
of the suggested mechanism of the ketonization of the mixtures
of acids and primary alcohols. The formation of a mixed ketone
is demonstrated in the given reaction scheme, where attention
must be paid to R and R' of both mixtures. The conditions and
results of the experiments are given in tables 1,2,3, the
properties of the ketones in table 4. Cr-Mn catalyst was used
as a catalyst in this work. There are 4 tables and 4 refer-
ences,   which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

..tic Synthesis of Ketones From a Mixture of   SCV/79-28-8-21/66
·ic Acid and Ethyl Alcohol

..._ ...TION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State
             University)

S.._....ED: July 2, 1957

.: .:: 3,'3

5 3700   2209

AUTHORS: Dolgov, B. N. (Deceased), Goldinov, G. V., Gensler, I B

TITLE: Catalytic Conversion of Tetraalkyl Silanes III. Catalytic
             Dehydrogenation of Trimethyl Propyl-, Trimethyl Butyl-,
             and Trimethyl Hexyl Silane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960. Vol 30. No 9.
             pp. 2988 2995

TEXT: In continuation of their previous paper (Ref. 2), the authors stu-
died the dehydrogenation of silicon hydrocarbons of the series
$(CH_3)_3SiR$, $(R = C_3H_7, C_4H_7, C_6H_{13})$. The investigations were carried out
with the catalyst used in the previous investigation (Ref. 2) by Yu. A.
Gorin and S. M. Monozon and placed at the authors' disposal. The tetra-
ethyl silane passed through over this catalyst at $500\text{-}600^\circ$ (volume rate
30) was not dehydrogenated. Besides unchanged tetraethyl silane, triethyl
silane and diethyl silane, that are formed by the splitting off of ethylene,
were detected (Table 1). The gaseous products consisted of hydrogen,
saturated hydrocarbons and ethylene. The silanes of the series
Card 1/3

Catalytic Conversion of Tetraalkyl Silanes   S/07)/60,049/00)/006,015
III. Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Trimethyl   BOOl/BO64
Propyl-, Trimethyl Butyl-, and Trimethyl Hexyl Silane

$(CH_3)_3SiR$, however, contain no ethyl radicals and can therefore be de-
hydrogenated with the above catalyst. Table 2 shows the optimum conditions
of the dehydrogenation of trimethyl butyl silane, and Table 3 these of the
dehydrogenation of trimethyl propyl silane (depending on the temperatures
and volume rates), as well as the yields of the reaction products. The
reactions carried out at temperatures above $570^\circ C$ in the presence of a
catalyst proceeded according to Scheme 2 with the bonds C - C and C - Si
undergoing cleavage. Only by multiple fractional distillation, in a recti-
fying column, it was possible to separate the fraction boiling between
84.0 and $84.5^\circ C$ that (owing to the thiocyanogen number) contained 91.1%
silicon olefin. The three intensive lines of the Raman spectrum of the frac-
tions enriched with the silicon olefin are probably caused by the isomers
$(CH_3)_3SiCH=CHCH_3$ and $(CH_3)_3SiCH_2CH=CH_2$. The dehydrogenation product of
trimethyl propyl silane appears, according to its spectral analysis, as
in the case of trimethyl butyl silane (Ref. 2), to consist for the major
part of the isomer of silicon olefin that contains the double bond in

Card 2/5

Catalytic Conversion of Tetraalkyl Silanes.   3/07 1/60/040/00 1/006/015
III. Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Trimethyl   B001/B064
Propyl-, Trimethyl Butyl-, and Trimethyl Hexyl
Silane

α-position to the silicon. A temperature of $540^{\circ}C$ and the volume rate of
45 proved to be the optimum reaction conditions for the dehydrogenation
of trimethyl hexyl silane (Table 4). Also here, the Raman spectrum shows
in all cases the frequencies characteristic of the double bond. There
are 8 tables and 17 references: 8 Soviet, 6 US, and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
                (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1959

Card 3/3

S/079/60/030/010/020/030
B001/B066

S 3700

AUTHORS: Golodnikov, G. V., Dolgov, B. N. (Deceased) and
              Sedova, V. F.

TITLE: Synthesis and Properties of Trialkyl-triaryl-(p-bromo-
              phenoxy)-silanes. I. Trimethyl-, Triethyl-, and Tri-
              propyl-(p-bromo-phenoxy)-silane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10,
              pp. 3352 - 3358

TEXT: Only the first member of silicon-containing bromides of the
general formula p-$R_2SiOC_6H_4Br$ ($R=CH_3$) has so far been described in pub-
lications (Ref.1). The authors of the present paper intended to syn-
thesize members of the same series with $R = C_2H_5$, C_3H_7, and to study
the possibilities of their synthesis, first of all, when using the
Grignard reagents (obtained from the above bromides) in the synthesis
of silicon-containing aromatic alcohols and acids. The hydrolytic sta-
bility of the ether group Si-O-C_{ar} (C_{ar} = aromatic carbon of benzene)

Card 1/3

84879

Synthesis and Properties of Trialkyl-tri-   S/079/60/030/010/020/030
aryl-(p-bromo-phenoxy)-silanes. I. Tri-   B001/B056
methyl-, Triethyl-, and Tripropyl-(p-bromo-phenoxy)-silane

should further be investigated. The trialkyl (p-bromo-phenoxy)-silanes
newly synthesized by the authors are stable to hydrolysis; the $Si-O-C_{ar}$
bond remains unchanged (Ref. 2). The secondary alcohols were synthesized
according to the Scheme $R_3SiOC_6H_4MgBr + CH_3CHO \longrightarrow R_3SiOC_6H_4CHOHCH_3$.
Alcohols with $R = CH_3$ or C_2H_5 however, were not obtained because of
their hydrolytic instability. At $R = CH_3$, only hexamethyl disiloxane
(80% yield) and a silicon-free resin resulted. When R was C_2H_5, tri-
ethyl-phenoxy-silane (24%) was found in addition to hexaethyl di-
siloxane (38%) and a large quantity of resin. Methyl-(p-tripropyl-
siloxy-phenyl) carbinol was far more stable (33%). Tripropyl-phenoxy-
silane (20%) and a small resin quantity were obtained as side products,
which indicates a comparative hydrolytic stability of the $Si-O-C_{ar}$ bond
in the molecule of the alcohol. Molecular weight and silicon content are
in good agreement with the formula $(C_2H_5)_3SiOC_6H_4CHOHCH_3$. Further

Card 2/3

Synthesis and Properties of Trialkyl-tri-   S/079/60/000/000/020/020
aryl-(p-bromophenoxy) silanes. I. Tri-   B004/B066
methyl-, Triethyl, and Tripropyl (p-bromophenoxy)silane

experiments concerning the synthesis of the alcohols show that, when
propyl radicals are introduced, the hydrolytic stability of $>$Si-O-C_{ar}
bonds increases so much that the corresponding alcohol can be separated.
Acids of the general formula p-$R_3SiOC_6H_4COOH$ could not be synthesized
by means of the stabilizing propyl radicals; oxybenzoic acid and
silicon-containing cleavage products were found instead of these acids
(Table 1). The effect of the magnitude of the radical on the silicon
atom upon the properties of the Si-C C_{ar} bond was experimentally deter-
mined by cleavage of the Grignard reagents (Scheme #1. Table 1 illus-
trates the cleavage of the Grignard reagents p-$R_3SiOC_6H_4MgBr$. There are
4 tables and 9 references. 6 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad
             State University)

SUBMITTED.   December 2, 1959

Card 3/3

FL3A5

S/073/60/030/010/028/030
BCC1/B046

5 3700   2209, 1271, 1153

AUTHORS: Golodnikov, G. V. and Repinskaya, I. B.

TITLE: Catalytic Dehydrocyclization of Trimethyl hexyl Silane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, No. 10,
             pp. 3501 - 3502

TEXT: In order to find out whether dehydrocyclization of trimethyl-
hexyl silane is possible, the authors allowed it to pass over a chromium
catalyst at 530-590°C (Ref.1). Under these conditions, dehydrocycliza-
tion gives trimethyl-phenyl silane:

$$(CH_3)_3SiC_6H_{13} \longrightarrow 4H_2 + (CH_3)_3SiC_6H_5$$

The aromatization of silicon paraf-
fins is a reaction hitherto unknown in organosilicon chemistry. An un-
saturated hydrocarbon appears as intermediate, whose content in the con-
densates varied between 7.5 and 21%, according to the temperature (de-
termined by the thiocyanation method). Trimethyl silane, tetramethyl
silane, pentene, hexene and benzene were the side products. The con-
densates repeatedly underwent fractional distillation. The separated

Card 1/2

ELS85

Catalytic Dehydrocyclization of   S/079/60/030/010/025/030
Trimethyl-hexyl Silane   B001/B066

fraction with a boiling point between 163 and 165° contained trimethyl-
phenyl silane in addition to unchanged trimethyl hexyl silane. Ref. 2
gives the data published on trimethyl-hexyl silare, and Ref. 3 those on
trimethyl-phenyl silane. The presence of trimethyl phenyl silane in the
fraction boiling between 163 and 165° is confirmed by its refractive
index and spectroscopic data. The infrared spectrum of the fraction
shows an absorption maximum which is characteristic of the phenyl ring
which is bound to the silicon (Ref.4). This study is being continued
to find stronger catalysts for the dehydrocyclization of silicon paraf-
fins. There are 4 references: 1 Soviet, 1 Japanese and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad
              State University)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1960

Card 2/2

S 01/60/031 011'9'' 6'
D22S 0405

AUTHORS: Golodnikov G V   and Al ...

TITLE: Triamyl , trihexyl   and triphenyl (n bromo ...
                silanes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii   dt 60 1   196   ...

TEXT: The authors studied the synthesis and properties of these
little known silicoorganic bromides and two new silicoorganic alcohols
triamyl (n bromophenoxy)silane (I), trihexyl (n bromophenoxy)silane
(II); triphenyl (n bromophenoxy)silan (III) methyl (o ...
xyphenyl)carbinol - n (C$_5$H$_{11}$)SiOC$_6$H$_4$[HOHCH$_3$ (IV) and methyl
(n-trihexylsiloxyphenyl)carbinol - n (C$_5$H$_{11}$)SiOC$_6$H$_4$[HOHCH$_3$ ...

vious research by G V Golodnikov, B N Dolgov ... (
Zh obshch khimii 30 3352 1960) on the properties and reactions of
bromides of the type n R$_3$SiOC$_6$H$_4$Br disclosed the possibility of their

Card 1/3

Triamyl- trihexyl- and

conversion into secondary silicoorganic alcohols by means of organolithium and magnesioorganic compounds. The method of the synthesis relies on condensation of trialkyl- and triaryl-silanes with a morpholine, with a $ZnCl_2$ or $SnCl_2$ catalyst, given in a paper by N. I. Andreev and N. P. Kharitonov (Ref. 17, AN SSSR, Otdel Khim. nauk, ...) was used to prepare ... II and III. For synthesis ...

Mg, abs. ether, I and ethyl bromide was first heated ... after which the solution was successively heated ... with n-butanol in abs. ether, boiled for a further 50 ... and ... with more ... The subsequent vacuum distillation of ... yielded three fractions ...

IV contaminated with some amount of the ...

II was converted into the desired alcohol ... fraction boiling at ... silane with the ... fraction ... of triethylsilanol and diethylketone ... constituted by the authors to form ...

Card 2/
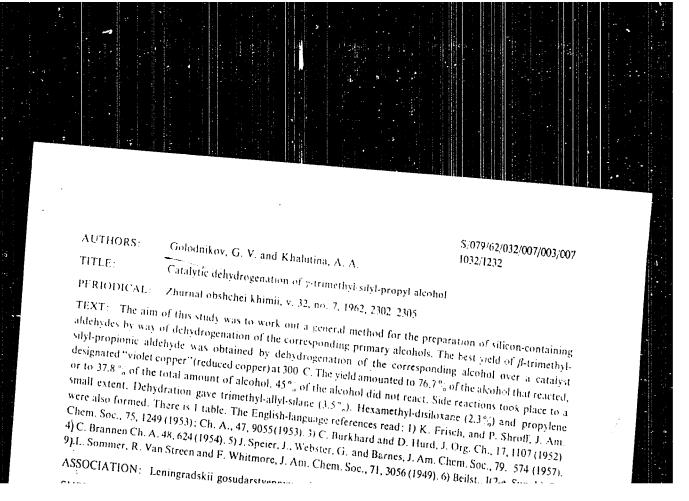
Triamyl , trihexyl , and

Si 0-C bond in the molecules of IV and V, which may be due to the screening effect of the amyl and hexyl radicals linked with the Si atom, IV and V react with Na to give H_2, and their (IR) spectra contain absorption maxima at 3400 cm^{-1} and 3360 cm^{-1} respectively There are 2 tables and 4 references 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non Soviet bloc

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad
                State University)

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1960

Card 3/3

S/079/61/031/011/014/015
D228/D305

AUTHORS: Golodnikov, G. V., and Koroleva, G. N.

TITLE: Catalytic dehydrogenation of trimethylethylsilane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 11, 1961, 3738-3740

TEXT: The authors studied the catalytic dehydrogenation of trimethyl-
ethylsilane—the first member of a group of mixed silanes with the formula
Me_3SiR. B. N. Dolgov, G. V. Golodnikov, and I. B. Gensler (Ref. 1: Zh.
obshch. khimii, 30, 2988, 1960), whose experimental procedure was followed
in this work, also examined the dehydrogenation of other mixed silanes—
Me_3SiPr, Me_3SiHx --and showed that tetraethylsilane, on the contrary, does
not undergo dehydrogenation under the chosen conditions. The authors'
data indicate that the reaction proceeds best at 590 - 600°; some 20 - 30°
higher than is the case with silanes containing propyl, butyl, and hexyl
radicals. Raising the temperature to 620° promotes the development of
side-reactions—when trimethylsilane (I), trimethylvinylsilane (II),

Card 1/2

AUTHORS: Golodnikov, G. V. and Khalutina, A. A.

TITLE: Catalytic dehydrogenation of γ-trimethyl-silyl-propyl alcohol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchei khimii, v. 32, no. 7, 1962, 2302-2305

S/079/62/032/007/003/007
1032/1232

TEXT: The aim of this study was to work out a general method for the preparation of silicon-containing aldehydes by way of dehydrogenation of the corresponding primary alcohols. The best yield of β-trimethyl-silyl-propionic aldehyde was obtained by dehydrogenation of the corresponding alcohol over a catalyst designated "violet copper"(reduced copper) at 300 C. The yield amounted to 76.7% of the alcohol that reacted, or to 37.8% of the total amount of alcohol. 45% of the alcohol did not react. Side reactions took place to a small extent. Dehydration gave trimethyl-allyl-silane (3.5%). Hexamethyl-disiloxane (2.3%) and propylene were also formed. There is 1 table. The English-language references read: 1) K. Frisch, and P. Shroll, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 1249 (1953); Ch. A., 47, 9055(1953). 3) C. Burkhard and D. Hurd, J. Org. Ch., 17, 1107 (1952) 4) C. Brannen Ch. A. 48, 624 (1954). 5) J. Speier, J., Webster, G. and Barnes, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 79. 574 (1957). 9) L. Sommer, R. Van Streen and F. Whitmore, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 71, 3056 (1949). 6) Beilst. 1[2...

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskii gosudarstven...

AUTHORS: Golodnikov, G. V. and Sycheva T. P.

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of tributyl-(p-bromophenyl)-silane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchei khimii, v. 32, no. 7, 1962, 2305-2307

S/079/62/032/007/004/007
1032/1232

TEXT: Tributyl-(p-bromophenoxy)-silane, a compound not described in the literature hitherto, was synthesized by catalytic condensation (involving dehydrogenation) of tributyl-silane with p-bromophenol, in the presence of SnCl₂. Tributyl-(p-bromophenoxy)-silane reacted with magnesium to give a Grignard reagent, from which a carbinol could be obtained

$$n-(C_4H_9)_3SiOC_6H_4Br \xrightarrow{Mg} n-(C_4H_9)_3SiOC_6H_4MgBr \xrightarrow{CH_3CHO} n-(C_4H_9)_3SiOC_6H_4CHOHCH_3$$

Condensation of tripropyl-silane with o-bromophenol in the presence of SnCl₂ was attempted, but the products of reaction contained considerable amounts of hexapropyl-disiloxane, o-bromophenol, as well as 57.9 % of the calculated amount of hydrogen. The tripropyl-(o-bromopjenoxy)-silane is considered to have undergone hydrolytic dissociation.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskii gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1961
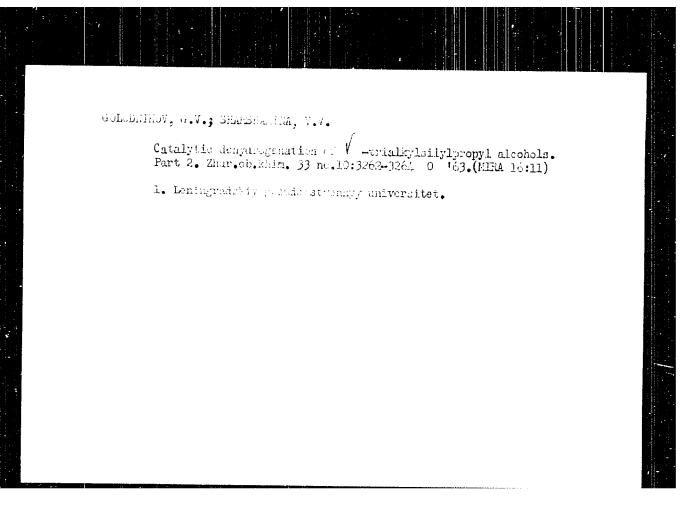
Card 1/1

GOLODNIKOV, G.V., D'YAKONOV, I.A.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.; FOMINA, O.S.

Copper sulfate catalyzed reaction of diazoacetic ester with
3-trimethylsilyl-1-propene and 4-trimethylsilyl-1-butene.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2422-2423 Jl '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
          (Silicon organic compounds) (Acetic acid)

GOLABUROV, G.V.; SHERSHALINA, V.V.

Catalytic dehydrogenation of γ —trialkylsilylpropyl alcohols.
Part 2. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3262-3264 O '63.(MIRA 16:11)

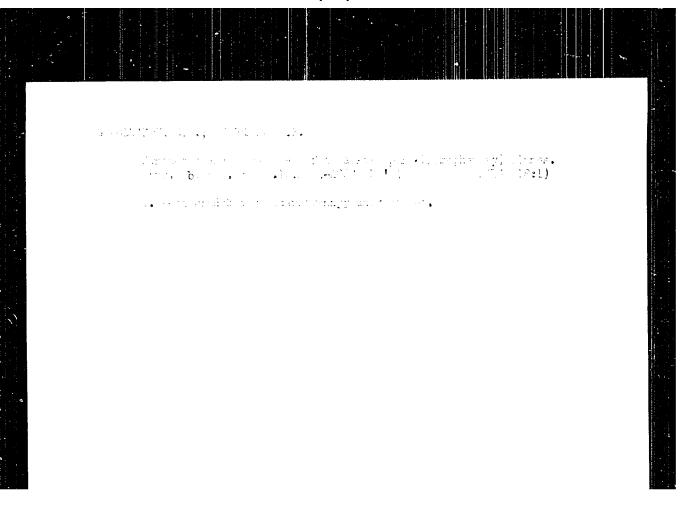1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; MARKIN, G.An.

Synthesis and properties of trialkyl(p-bromophenoxy)silanes. Part 4.
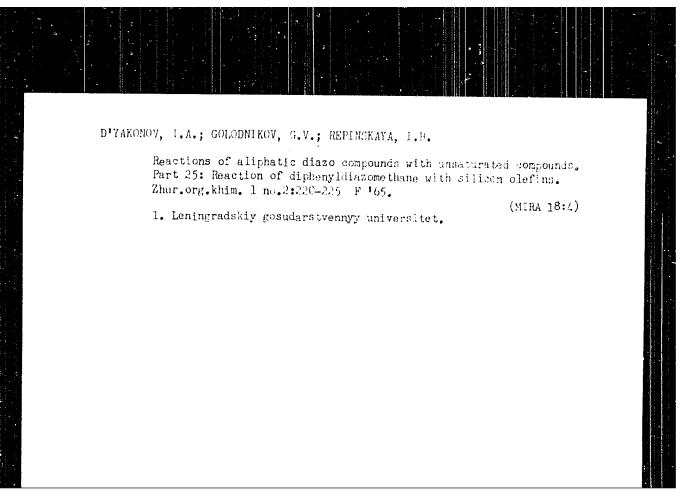Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3265-3266 O '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskii gosudarstvennyy universitet.

D'YAKONOV, I.A.; GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.; FOMINA, O.S.

Reactions of diphenylmethylene and carbethoxycarbene with
alkenylsilanes. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3438-3439 O '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

D'YAKONOV, I.A.; GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds.
Part 25: Reaction of diphenyldiazomethane with silicon olefins.
Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:220-225 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

D'YAKONOV, I.A.; REPINSKAYA, I.B.; GOLODNIKOV, G.V.

Trimethylsilylcarbene, a new methylene radical...
35 no.1:199 Ja '65.

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L'YANOKOV, I.A.; GOLODNIKOV, G.V.; PETROV, A.B.

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds.
Part 25: Reaction of ethyl ester of diazoacetic acid with
trimethylvinyl-, trimethylallyl-, and triethyl-4-chlorvinylsilanes.
Zhur.ob.khim. 35 no.12: 181-2135 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted November
6, 1964.

L 45894-66   ENT(m)/ENF(j)   WH/RM

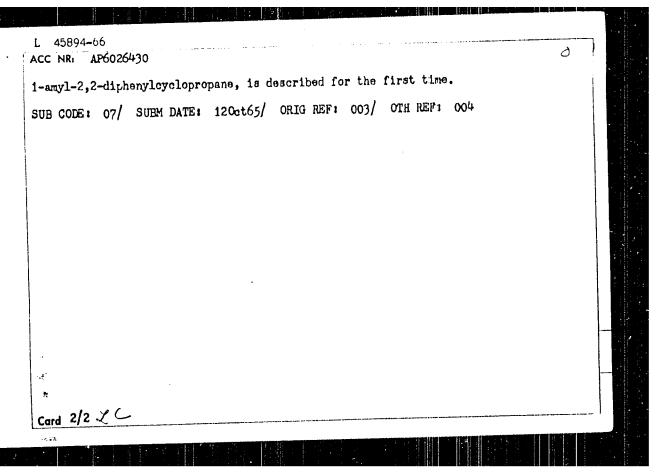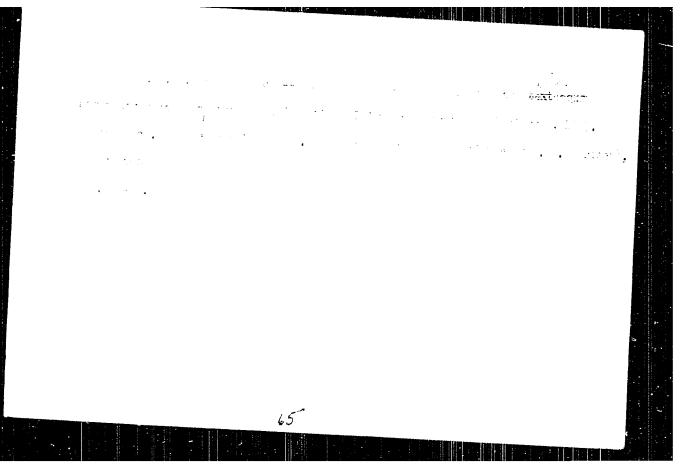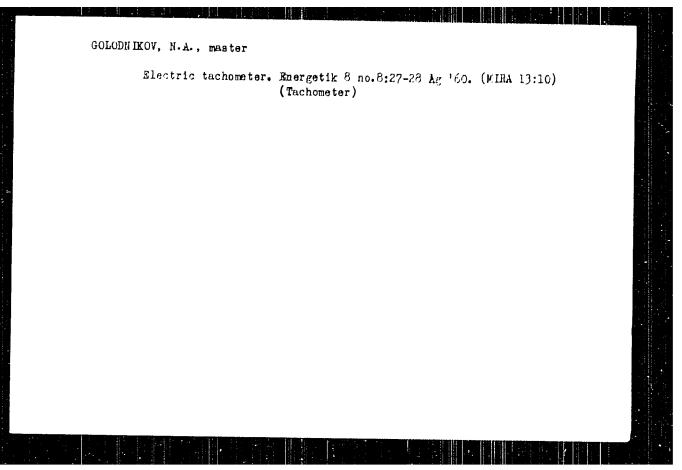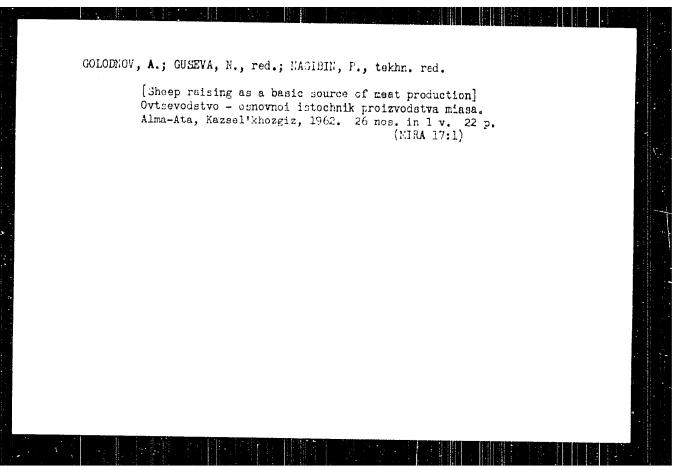ACC NR: AP6026430 (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/005/0949/0949

AUTHOR: D'yakonov, I. A.; Repinskaya, I. B.; Golodnikov, G. V.

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Relative rate of addition of diphenylmethylene to trimethylvinyl-, trimethyl-
allyl- and trimethyl-γ-butenylsilanes, and 1-heptene

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: silane, heptene, organosilicon compound

ABSTRACT: Diphenylmethylene (DM), obtained by thermal decomposition of diphenyldiazo-
methane (DD), adds to the silicoolefins (SO) trimethylvinyl-, trimethylallyl- and
trimethyl-γ-butenylsilanes, forming silicon-containing cyclopropane (CD). An estimate
of the relative activity of SO in their reaction with DD was made, based on the use of
the method of competing reactions, and on the determination of the relative rate con-
stant of the reaction (K_{rel}) of each of the SO. The reference standard was 1-hep-
tene, whose rate constant of the reaction with DD was taken as unity. The K_{rel}
values obtained were: $(CH_3)_3SiCH=CH_2$, 46.3; $(CH_3)_3SiCH_2CH=CH_2$, 0.93; $(CH)_3SiCH_2CH_2-$
$CH=CH_2$, 0.91. These values indicate that the steric effect of the trimethylsilyl group
in trimethylvinylsilane has no appreciable effect on the rate of addition of DM to the
double bond of this silane. The product of the addition of DM to 1-heptene (16% yield,

UDC: 547.6+547.245

Card 1/2

L   45894-66

ACC NR: AP6026430

1-amyl-2,2-diphenylcyclopropane, is described for the first time.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

65

GOLODNIKOV, N.A., master

Electric tachometer. Energetik 8 no.8:27-28 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Tachometer)

GOLODNOV, A.; GUSEVA, N., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

    [Sheep raising as a basic source of meat production]
    Ovtsevodstvo - osnovnoi istochnik proizvodstva miasa.
    Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962. 26 nos. in 1 v. 22 p.
                         (MIRA 17:1)

SALYUKOV, P.A., kand. biol. nauk, VERNIGOR, V.A., kand. sel'khoz.
        nauk; KORMANOVSKAYA, M.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GOLCLNOV,
        A.V.; SKOROBOGATOV, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr,;
        MALLITSKIY, V.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;CHABHCHIN, B.V., kand.
        sel'khoz. nauk; PONOMAREV, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;
        BARMINTSEV, Yu.N. doktor sel'khoz. nauk; NECHAYEV, I.N.,
        mlad. nauchnyy sotr ; POZDNYAKOV, P.M., kand. biol. nauk;
        KOVIN'KO, D.A., kand. biol. nauk; BALANINA, ..V., kand.sel'-
        khoz. nauk; MOISEYEV, K.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ROMANOV,
        P.F., kand. veter. nauk; PAIGOV, A.A., kand.veter. nauk;
        ANAN'YEV, P.K., kand. veter. nauk; VASIL'YEV, B.M., kand.
        sel'khoz. nauk, ABDULLIN, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk;
        GALIAKBEROV, N., laureat Gos.premii, kand. sel'khoz. nauk,
        red ; GUSEVA, N.. red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

        [Reference book for zootechnicians] Spravochnik zootekhnika.
        Pod red N.Galiakberova. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1963.
        492 p.   (MIRA 16:5)
                (Kazakhstan--Stock and stockbreeding)

AID P - 3435

Subject   : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2   Pub. 27 - 2/32

Author   : Golodnov, M. N., Kand. of Tech. Sci., Dotsent,
                Rostov-on-the-Don

Title   : Permissible load in starting synchronous motors with
                directly-connected exciter

Periodical   : Elektrichestvo, 10, 7-10, 0 1955

Abstract   : Current circulars of the Ministry of Electric Power
                Stations No. 7/E 1952 and No. E-5/54 1954 permit the
                starting without preliminary tests of synchronous
                motors with directly connected exciter and with
                resistance moment not exceeding 0.4 of the nominal.
                The author presents a simple engineering method of
                approximate calculations to determine the possibility
                of applying direct starting of synchronous salient-
                pole motors. He presents results of calculating the
                characteristics of motors of the SM-300-750 217-kw,

Elektrichestvo, 10, 7-10, 0 1955   AID P - 3435

Card 2/2   Pub. 27 - 2/32

        6-kv, and SM-160-500 113-kw, 380-v types. The author
suggests experimenting with his method to ascertain
the possibility of starting motors with a resistance
moment above 0.4 of the nominal. Analytical findings
of the author have been verified experimentally not
only by himself, but also by several laboratories
(Central Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry
of Electric Power Stations and others). Two diagrams,
2 Soviet references (1950, 1952).

Institution : None

Submitted   : N 29, 1954

AUTHORS: Golodnov, L. N.,   Docent, Candidate of   105-58-4-22/37
            Technical Sciences   (Kiev a Docu

TITLE: Experimental Determination of the Parameters of an
            Equivalent Generator in Linear A. C. Circuit
            (Opytnoye opredeleniye parametrov ekvivalentnogo generatora
            v lineynykh tsepyakh peremennogo toka)

ABSTRACT: The determination of the electromotive force of an
            equivalent generator can be determined without difficulty
            from the idle motion of a dipole. It is useful to determine
            the total resistance of the equivalent generator in trying
            to feed the dipole from a foreign source. This should be
            done by measuring it at the terminals of the dipole as
            input resistance while all energy sources feeding it are
            disconnected and replaced by circuit sections with the same
            internal resistances. Sometimes, however, such a
            disconnection is not possible or is not desired. In such
            a case the parameters r_H and x_H can be determined by two
Card 1, 3   experiments applying different loads to the effective dipole.

Experimental Determination of the Parameters of an   105-58-4-22/37
Generator in Linear A. C. Circuit

After the idle motion voltage U_0 E_H was determined the
load resistance $Z_1 = r_1 + jx_1$ is connected to the dipole
terminals. Then

$$I_1 = \frac{U_0}{\sqrt{(r_H + r_1)^2 + (x_H + x_1)^2}} \qquad (1)$$

I_1 is determined according to the amperemeter indication
and r_1 and x_1, if unknown, by the indications of
amperemeter, voltmeter and wattmeter. The resistance Z, is
replaced by $Z_2 = r_2 + jx_2$ and the equation (2) is obtained.
Both equations (1) and (2) are solved in common and the
resistance r_H and x_H are determined. In practice mostly
only effective resistances r_1 and r_2 can be connected. Thus

Card 2/3

Experimental Determination of the Parameters of an   105-58-4-2/37
Equivalent Generator in Linear A. C. Circuit

　　　　　the scheme of the experiment becomes more simple (the
　　　　　wattmeter is no longer needed). The method was tried in
　　　　　practice and the results were good.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

　　　　　1. Generators-Parameter determination-Theory   2. Linear circuits

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Golodnov, M. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences 105-58-6-27/34
            (Rostov-na-Donu = Rostov on Don)

TITLE: The Determination of the Synchronous Reactance of Three-
            -Phase-Current Generators With Salient Poles and Permanent
            Magnets in an Experimental Way (Opredeleniye opytnym putem
            sinkhronogo reaktivnogo soprotivleniya trekhfaznykh yavno-
            polyusnykh generatorov s postoyannymi magnitami)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 91-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of the small slip which is employed for the deter-
            mination of the synchronous reactances x_d and x_q of motors
            with salient poles cannot be used for motors with permanent
            magnets. In this case it is expedient to employ an indirect
            method for the determination of x_d and x_q by means of a test
            with two loads. This method is described here. During idling
            of the generator the linear voltages U_{ab}, U_{bc}, U_{ca}, are mea-
            sured and the no-load e.m.f. E_0 is determined ... equation(1).
            An inductive symmetrical three-phase load is connected with
            the generator, where the load possesses a low effective re-
            sistance. ($\cos\varphi = 0.1 - 0.2$). Then the amperages and the linear
Card 1/2   voltages of the generator are measured. Corresponding to the

The Determination of the Synchronous Reactance of Three- $10j-5.-6-27/...$
-Phase-Current Generators With Salient Poles and Permanent Magnets in an
Experimental Way

vector diagram the formula (2) is then written down and from
it the formula (3) for x_1 is obtained. As the angle φ is near
to 90° and differs little from Ψ, (3) can be written down in
the form of (4). For the determination of x_q a symmetrical
load of a capacity nature is produced in a way that current
I according to its phase coincides with the e.m.f. E_o x_q is

determined from equation (6) There are 2 figures.

1. Generators--Performance   2. Generators--Analysis   3. Magnets
--Electrical effects   4. Mathematics

Card 2/2

SOV/144-58-7-5/15

AUTHOR: Golodnov, Mikhail Nikolayevich, Candidate of Technical
            Sciences, Docent

TITLE: Equations of the Additional Current and Torque that
            Characterise the Influence of the Exciter e.m.f. on
            Asynchronous Operation of a Synchronous Machine
            (Uravneniya dopolnitel'nogo toka i dopolnitel'nogo
            momenta, kharakterizuyushchiye vliyaniye e.d.s.
            vozbuditelya na asinkhronnuyu rabotu sinkhronnoy mashiny)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
            Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, pp 57-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The meaning of the term 'additional currents' is first
            defined as follows: If the equations of a synchronous
            machine are expressed in operator form the stator and
            rotor currents may be divided into two components. The
            first of these are currents due to the system voltage
            applied to the stator circuit which do not depend on
            the exciter e.m.f. These currents can be observed
            under asynchronous (or synchronous) conditions in the
            absence of excitation and they are termed 'asynchronous
Card 1/6   currents'. Secondly, the currents due to the presence
            of the exciter e.m.f. in the closed field circuit. In

SOV/144-58-7-6/15

Equations of the Additional Current and Torque that Characterise the Influence of the Exciter e.m.f. on Asynchronous Operation of a Synchronous Machine

the presence of excitation these currents are super-posed on the 'asynchronous currents' and are termed 'additional' currents. If the effects of saturation and hysteresis are neglected the effect of the asynchronous and additional currents may be considered separately. The equations for the additional current and the additional torque together with the equations for the asynchronous current and torque may be used to analyse the operation of synchronous machines running under asynchronous conditions with the exciter connected. In particular these equations have been useful in analysis of the following conditions: starting of synchronous motors with the exciter connected; self-synchronisation of generators; asynchronous operation when the field circuit is open; and some cases of loss of synchronism of a motor. The operator equations for the additional currents are given in expressions (10) – (16). Expressions are then derived for the additional current when the field

Card 2/6

SOV/144-58-7-6/15

Equations of the Additional Current and Torque that Characterise
the Influence of the Exciter e.m.f. on Asynchronous Operation of a
Synchronous Machine

current is constant, which is the case for all practical
purposes if the exciter is left connected and the field
rheostat is not suddenly altered during the process. A
number of practical conclusions are derived from the
equations. Test results of the additional current and
short circuit current as functions of the field current
are given in Fig 2 for nine different motors; the test
results are stated to confirm equations (31) - (33) and
the conclusions drawn from them. The additional current
was determined from oscillograms as shown in Fig 1.
The characteristics obtained were compared with short
circuit characteristics and were usually found to coincide,
but in some cases the additional current characteristic
lies somewhat lower than the short circuit characteristic,
though as will be seen from Fig 2 the difference is not
great. The torque expression (3) contains some terms
which depend on the angle δ and some which do not.
Accordingly the additional torque can be resolved into
two components, a mean value given by expression (34)

Card 3/6

S07/144-59-7-6/15

Equations of the Additional Current and Torque that Characterise
the Influence of the Exciter e.m.f. on Asynchronous Operation of a
Synchronous Machine

and a periodic component given by expression (35). By
further analysis it is shown that the periodic component
of the additional torque does not depend on the slip and
varies sinusoidally with the slip frequency.   An
oscillogram of this torque as a function of delta with
constant slip is given in Fig 3.   Expression (39) is
derived for the mean value of the additional torque.
It will be seen that in general the mean additional
torque is small and it is important only in a few
special cases. One case in which the additional torque
is important is when on starting a synchronous motor
against a load the machine fails to run up to synchronous
speed because of troughs in the torque/speed curve. It
is shown that in some cases if the field current is
increased when this happens the torque may become less
because of the retarding effect of the mean additional
torque, and then it is necessary either to reduce the

Card 4/6 mechanical load or to introduce active resistance into
the field circuit so that the machine can run up to

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speed. Test data showing results of increasing the field
current when machines fail to run up to speed are given
in Table 1, which also includes a few torque values.
The assumptions made in the article limit the field of
application of eqs (29), (33), (38) and (39) to
conditions where the slip is much less than 1, in large
modern machines of fairly large flywheel effect with low
active stator resistance and a massive rotor. The
limitations imposed in the derivation of formulae (38)
and (39) render them unsuitable for use at half
synchronous speed. Thus Eqs (29) and (38) and
conclusions drawn from them can be used for the
relatively common case of a machine operating under
synchronous conditions with low active resistance and
slip less than 0.5. Under other conditions and
particularly at low speeds there may be other components
of additional current and torque which may be of

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considerable importance. In such cases it is best to use Eqs (20) - (24) or graphical methods which are not considered here.

There are 5 figures, 1 table and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrotekhniki Rostovskogo instituta sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (Chair of Electrical Engineering, Rostov Institute of Agricultural Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1958

Card 6/6

ARSEN'YEV, ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., India,)
GUR...EV, N.Fe. ...ch.

Using ... of ... ... of strip
mines, ...

GOLODNOV, Yu.M.

New method for determining the θ angle between electromotive force
vectors and the voltage on the rings of ....
Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv. no.5:50-52 '6... (MIRA 14:8)

1. "Yuvenergochermet".
(Electric current converters)

GOLODNOV, Yu.M., inzh.

Some characteristics of a rectifier cascade. Vest.elektrorom.
31 no.1:21-24 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Electric motors, Induction) (Electric driving)

9,2200 (1001, 1482)

3219h
S/196/61/000/010/022/037
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Golodnov, Yu.M.

TITLE: A direct current amperes-squared-hour meter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,
            no. 10, 1961, 1. abstract 10K 6 (Vestn elektroprom-
            sti, no.4 1961, 56-60)

TEXT: "Yuvenergochermet" has developed and made a direct
current amperes-squared-hour meter, using compact amplidyne.
The electrical circuit and winding data are given, and the
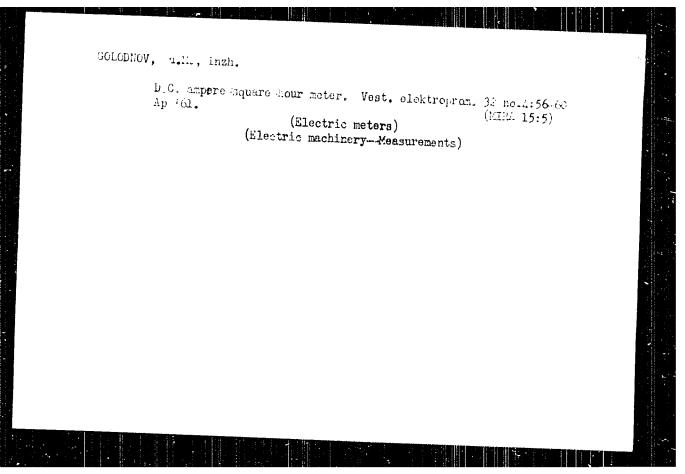construction and operating principles are described. The meter
reading is completely independent of the direction of current in
the amplidyne control winding Any single-phase induction meter
for 127 V, 5 A can be used in the circuit. With a rated control
winding current of 2.5 A the meter constant is 6.52 A^2h/kWh   The
equipment fits into a carrying case and is easily transported.
A variant is described in which the secondary winding of the
amplidyne carries 5 A   this set consumes less power, so that a
150 VA stabiliser can be used. With a rated control winding
current of 1.5 A the meter constant is 0 965 A^2h/kWh
Card 1/2

A direct current amperes-squared.   S/196/61/000/010/022/037
                                           E194/E155

An important advantage of the meter is its ability to operate
with a shunt for 33 - 45 mV from which it draws a very small
current. Shunts for 75 and 100 mV are used in conjunction with
additional resistances. The meter can be used to measure r.m.s
currents in reversing circuits having peak loads with an accuracy
of 2.5%. The meter can be used in circuits of 100 A and more
5 figures

[Abstractor's note Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GOLODNOV, a.M., inzh.

D.C. ampere square hour meter. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.4:56-60 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(Electric meters)
(Electric machinery—Measurements)

SATPAYEVA, T. ; GOLUBEVA, N.G.

Deposits in the Dzheskazgan mines. Izv. Ak Nauk SSR Ser. geol.
no. 105-112 '57, (MLRA 10:8)
(Dzheskazgan--Copper ores)

GOLODNOVA, O.S., inzh.

     Review of L. A. Mirenburg's book "Repair of turbogenerator rotors
under stationary conditions." Elek. sta. 31 no.12:88 D '60.
                                   (MIRA 14:5)
         (Turbogenerators—Maintenance and repair)
             (Mirenburg, L.A.)

GURVICH, V.S., inzh.; GOLODNOVA, O.S., inzh.

Rotor bands from aluminum alloys. Elek.sta. 32 no.4:94-95 Ap
'61.   (MIRA 14:7)
                    (Turbogenerators)

GOLODNOVA, O.S., inzh.; DEGIL', G.S., inzh.; PANCHENKO, A.U., inzh.;
    TUROS, A.E., inzh.; MESHKOV, V.K., inzh.

Concerning the seals of hydrogen cooled turbogenerators. Elek.
sta. 33 no.8:60-68 Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:8)

1. Rostovenergo (for Golodnova). 2. Glavnoye upravleniye
energeticheskogo khozyaystva Donetskogo basseyna (for Degil',
Panchenko, Turos). 3. Moskovskoye rayonnoye upravleniye
energeticheskogo khozyaystva Glavtsentroenergo Ministerstva
elektrostantsiy SSSR (for Meshkov).
                              (Turbogenerators)

GOLODNOVA, O.S., inzh.

Choice of the dimensions of shaft grease seals. Vest. elektroprom.
33 no.8:72-73 Ag '62 .   (MIRA 15:7)
              (Turbogenerators—Equipment and supplies)

GOLODNOVA, O.S., inzh.

Expenditure of hydrogen in the cooling of turbogenerators. Elek. sta,
36 no.6:50-53 Je '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

GOLODNYAK, G.S.

Automation of production processes at the Semipalatinsk cement
plant. TSement 27 no.5 24-27 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Semipalatinskiy tsementnyy zavod.
(Semipalatinsk--Cement plants)

GOLODNYAK, G.S.

    Automatic sprinkling of the shells of cement mills. TSement 28
    no.1:21 Ja-F '62.   (MIRA 16:5)

    1. Bezmeinskiy tsementnyy zavod.
                             (Milling machinery)

GOLODNYAK, N.

Encourage the activities of key personnel. Voen.znan. 35 no.4:
11-12 Ap '59.   (MIRA 12:7)

1. Predsedatel' Kiliyskogo rayonnogo Komiteta Vsesoyuznogo
dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu.
                    (Military education)

USS / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock

Ab ur: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21471

Author : Olenin F. S., Gritsay S. P., Golodnyy I. F.
Inst   :
Title   : A New Technique of Feeding Lambs and Its Effective-
          ness (Novaya tekhnika kormleniya yagnyat i eye ekon-
          omicheskaya effektivnost')

Orig Pub: S. kh. Povolzh'ya, 1957, No 6, 67-69

Abstract: Laboratory experiments were carried out in order to
          test "rhythmic" feeding onweanling lambs (the ration
          of one 6-day period was increased by 20% and that of
          the other 6-day period was diminished by 20%). It
          was found that the average daily weight increase of
          test animals was 32%, shearing yield 400 g. more,
          and the feeding per 1 kg. of weight increase was
          2.42 feed units less than in the control group.

Card 1/2

Golodnyy, Ts

25-11-24/29

AUTHOR: Golodnyy, Ts.

TITLE: Explorer of Arctic Regions (Issledovatel' Arktik:)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 11, pp 57-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Petr Filimonovich Shvetsov, doctor of geological-mineralogic-
             al sciences, member-correspondent of the USSR Academy of
             Sciences, winner of the Stalin prize, succeeded the Soviet
             geologist Vladimir A. Obruchev as head of the Institute for
             the Study of Congelation. Soviet scientists, such as Sumgin,
             Tsytovich, Tolstikhin, Kudryavtsev, Baranov, Saltykov, prepared
             the ground for this new branch of science. Shvetsov was among
             the first scientists to recommend the exploration of the arctic
             regions. He established the first Soviet station for the study
             of congelation on the Chukotsk peninsula. His first scientific
             publication dealt with the research of the Pinkagneysk thermal
             spring, and he provided the possibility to take advantage of
             these valuable resources. The results of his second expedition
             to the Chukotsk peninsula were summed up in his second work
             "Eternal Congelation and Technical Geological Conditions in the
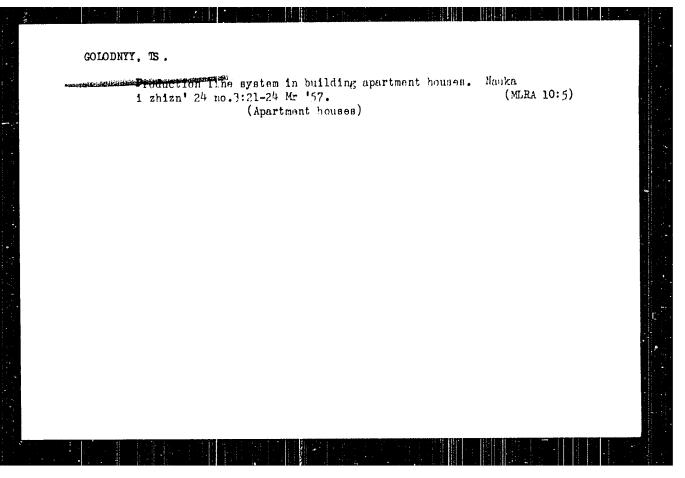Card 1/2   Anadyrsk Region". The material for his latest publication

Explorer of Arctic Regions   25-11-24/28

      "Subterranean Waters of the Verkhoyansk-Kolyma Folded Region
      and Peculiarities of Their Occurence, Connected with Eternal
      Congelation", was collected during a two-year research
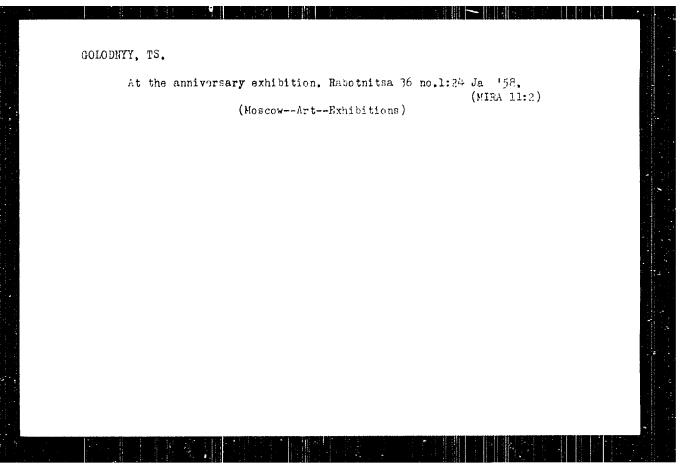   expedition to Yakutiya.
         There are three photographs and one sketch.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GOLODNYY, TS.

Production line system in building apartment houses. Nauka
i zhizn' 24 no.3:21-24 Mr '57.   (MLRA 10:5)
(Apartment houses)

AUTHOR: Volodnyy, Yu.

TITLE: An Experimental Block (Kvartal eksperimentny)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, # 1, pp 20-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article dealswith the construction of the first
               Soviet experimental apartment buildings in the Novyye
               Cheremuski area of Moscow. The building ground consists
               of two parts: the housing area and the social center.
               There are 13 four-storied and 5 eight-storied apartment
               houses under construction. The social center consists of
               a school, a kindergarten, a public nursery, repair services,
               shops, a public dining-room and parking lots.
                   There are seven photographs and one illustration.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GOLODNYY, TS.

At the anniversary exhibition. Rabotnitsa 36 no.1:24 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Moscow--Art--Exhibitions)

GOLODNYY, TS.

A book arrived at the plant. Rabotnitsa 37 no.10:27 O '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1.Kombinat "Trekhgornaya manufaktura," Moskva.
(Moscow--Booksellers and bookselling)